AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0002] with the following amended paragraph:

[0002] Forward looking infrared (FLIR) imaging systems are known. Such systems can be used with laser designators that illuminate the target with a laser beam to enhance tracking, such as noted in U.S. Patent No. ~~5,155,096~~ 4,155,096, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Moreover, FLIR imaging systems can employ a laser and an associated detection scheme for illuminating and detecting a particular "hit spot" on a certain area of a target to enhance the likelihood of a target kill, such as noted in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,900,620 and 5,918,305, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. Typically, FLIR imaging systems on military aircraft include optics to provide a wide field of view (WFOV) for piloting and optics to provide a narrow field of view (NFOV), for targeting, such as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,418,364, 5,005,083, 5,049,740, 5,933,272, and 5,936,771, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Please replace paragraph [0034] with the following amended paragraph:

[0034] Figure 4 is an exemplary embodiment of a range finder optical assembly 400 showing a schematic representation of the line trace of energy. Incident radiation 402 collected by the first aperture sequentially reflects off the first surface 404 of the primary mirror 406 and the first surface 408 of the secondary mirror 410 forming an intermediate image. The first surface 412 of the relay optical subassembly 414 is coated to reflect the desired range finder wavelength to be processed by the range finder optical assembly 400 while also transmitting the laser

wavelength of the See Spot assembly and the FLIR wavelength of the NFOV assembly. The first surface 412 of the relay optical subassembly 414 acts like a tertiary mirror, reflecting the intermediate image to a mirror 416 located within the opening 418 in the radial center of the secondary mirror 410. The mirror 416 is a reflective surface that folds the optical path to the side where a lens ~~418~~ 420 collimates the incident energy 402 and two fold mirrors 422, 424 sequentially fold the optical path to an imaging lens 426 and a second detector 428. In the exemplary embodiment shown in Figure 4, the range finder optical assembly 400 manipulates incident radiation 402 in the 1.57 μm wavelength.

Please replace paragraph [0050] with the following amended paragraph:

[0050] Referring to Figure 1, the first detector 118 is positioned in alignment with the NFOV, See Spot and WFOV components of the optical imaging apparatus 100 about the axis X-X' at a focal length distance from the relay exit lens 144, at a coincident focal plane to at least two wavelengths manipulated and transmitted by the optical imaging apparatus 100. The elements of the relay optical subassembly 130 utilized by the WFOV FLIR assembly 104 are also located in alignment with the first detector 118 about the common axis X-X'. Examples of designs for optically significant surfaces that can manipulate at least two distinct wavelengths of energy are disclosed in commonly owned U.S. Patent Application No. [[_____]] 09/988,660 entitled "Multiband, Single Element Wide Field of View Infrared Imaging System" (Attorney Docket No. 017750-507), filed on even date herewith, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.